FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

UNEF Takes Control. UN Emergency Forces assumed full control of the Gaza Strip Mar. 6-7. A mixed contingent of 2,600 UN troops from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India & Colombia occupied positions abandoned by withdrawing Israeli forces & sealed the Gaza Strip off from Israel & the Sinai Peninsula. Transfer of the Strip from Israeli to UN authority was carried out in a meeting in Gaza Mar. 6 among Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Chief of Staff; Rushdi Shawa, 1938-52 Gaza mayor renamed by Israel; Danish Lt. Col. Carl Engholm, named UNEF military governor for the Gaza area effective Mar. 7. [See p. 69B1]

Finnish UNEF units occupied Mar. 8 the Sharm el Sheikh area of southern Sinai, adjacent to the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. The Finns, under Canadian Maj. Colin Forrest, moved into the area after withdrawing Israeli forces completed demolition of Egyptian gun positions at nearby Ras Nasrani Mar. 7. UNEF checkpoints were set up near Tor, 60 mi. northwest of the Sharm el Sheikh area, to prevent any Egyptian movement toward the Gulf. [See map p. 53]

UN troops, greeted in the Gaza area Mar. 7-8 by demonstrations for the return of Egyptian rule, released 122 Israeli-held political prisoners Mar. 8 after brief rioting within & outside Gaza prison. The freed men included Monir el Rais, Egyptian ex-mayor of Gaza, who was named Mar. 10 to a 5-man Arab committee set up to help the UNEF administer the city of Gaza. UNEF troops fired warning shots & used tear gas Mar. 10 to disperse 300 pro-Egyptian demonstrators who tried to storm UNEF Hq. in the Gaza police station. [See Vol. XVI, p. 419A1]

Compliance Report. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld reported Mar. 8 Israel's "full compliance" with UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory. Hammarskjöld told the UN Gen. Assembly that he now would work to "assure progress toward the creation of peaceful conditions in the area" and study "other measures" necessary for reestablishment of the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice. He said that the UNEF and UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees would assume responsibility for the welfare of the Gaza area populace, with the UNEF to assume functions of the UN Truce Supervision Org. in the Gaza Strip & adjacent areas. [See pp. 61G3, 25F1-C3]

Egypt Names Governor. Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Mar. 11 named Gen. Mohammed Hassan Abdel Latif, Egyptian Army ordnance chief, as "administrative governor" of the Gaza Strip & its revived Egyptian Admin. Lt. Col. Abdel Kader Hatem, Egyptian Info. Dir., said Mar. 11 that the "Egyptian Admin. shall assume its responsibilities in the [Gaza] Strip immediately." Hatem accused UN troops of "firing at civilian inhabitants" of the area and charged that the UNEF had exceeded the "duties defined for it" by the UN. [See pp. 69B2, 70A2-B3]

UN Reaction. UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche met with Pres. Nasser in Cairo Mar. 13 and told him that the UNEF was ready to offer "full cooperation" to the new Egyptian administration for the Gaza Strip. Bunche, a member of Hammarskjöld's Mid-East Advisory Com., denied that the UN had attempted to "postpone the arrival of the Egyptian Admin." Following his talks with Nasser, he told newsmen that the UNEF had "no administration in Gaza" & "no intention to internationalize" the Strip.

Bunche, who arrived in Egypt Mar. 10 & toured the Gaza Strip with Gen. Burns, told Egyptian officials Mar. 11 that the UN had "never questioned Egypt's legal rights in Gaza." Bunche said Mar. 11 that the UNEF would work to maintain "peace and order" in Gaza as "agreed to by Egypt."

Hammarskjöld was said Mar. 12 to believe that the Latif appointment as Gaza Gov. had been made to placate Egyptian public opinion.

The UNEF dissolved Mar. 13 the 5-man Arab advisory com. for Gaza and reinstated the 12-man council that had run the city before the Israeli invasion. Ex-Mayor Rais was made 13th member of the Gaza council.

Israeli Reaction. Premier David Ben-Gurion warned Mar. 13 that Israel would continue to reserve "freedom of action" to prevent Egypt's return to the Gaza Strip. He told the Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem that if "the time comes when that action is appropriate & necessary," Israel "will not, of course, give prior notice of its intention." Ben-Gurion expressed surprise at Bunche's acquiescence to Egyptian control of Gaza and at the concern of some UN officials over "the prestige of the Egyptian dictator." [See p. 70G1-D2]

Walter Eytan, Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir. Gen., said Mar. 11 that the UN now had "the responsibility for asserting international rule in Gaza & making it impossible for Egypt to return to the area & resume the murderous activities which led up to the Sinai campaign." Eytan charged Egypt with "sending fedayeen once again to operate against life and property in Israel."

(Sporadic fedayeen attacks were reported throughout southern Israel & the Negev Mar. 4-11. 4 Jordanian infiltrators were reported killed Mar. 5 and an Israeli Mar. 9. Israel had listed 14 fedayeen attacks in the Negev & Gaza Strip during February.) [See p. 11C-D3]

Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir returned to Israel Mar. 9 & briefed the Israeli Cabt. on efforts to secure Israeli shipping rights through the Gulf of Aqaba & Suez Canal. She said Mar. 10 that Israel would not accept an Intl. Court of Justice ruling on Israel's right to free navigation through the Gulf. She asserted that the court was not competent to rule on matters affecting Israel and states that "do not recognize Israel." [See p. 69D2]

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban met Mar. 9 with Acting State Secy. Christian Herter, reportedly to urge that the U.S. take the lead in efforts to assure Israeli shipping rights through

Week in Headlines

International

UNEF replaced Israeli troops in control of Gaza, Sharm el Sheikh; Egypt named Governor to resume Gaza administration.

U.S. Congress, President completed action on Eisenhower Doctrine.

Eisenhower eased terms of Britain's U.S. loan.

Nixon toured Africa.

UN admitted Ghana.

De Valera won Irish elections.

Rebels repelled in raid on Cuban Presidential Palace.

Indonesian revolt spread.

United States

Democrats, Republicans in dispute over Admin. or Congressional responsibility for cutting budget.

Hoffa arrested for bribe attempt, Portland (Ore.) Mayor accused in Teamster racket probe.

Chas. Van Doren ended record run on TV quiz program.

Died: Adm. Richard E. Byrd.

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Aqaba & the Suez Canal. Eban cut short a vacation Mar. 12 to return to Washington & resume "urgent conversations" with the State Dept. [See p. 70D1]

U.S. Reaction. Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Mar. 13 that he would be satisfied with whatever "arrangements" the UN could make to assure "conditions in which real negotiations for the settlement of [Mid-East] problems can be achieved."

The President had reaffirmed to the press Mar. 7 previous U.S. statements that American shipping to Israeli ports through the Gulf of Aqaba would be entitled to protection "unless there were a contrary finding by the World Court" on international shipping rights in the Gulf. He emphasized that he had told all Arab visitors to the U.S., including Saudi Arabian King Saud, that "we must recognize that Israel is an historical fact, it has got to be dealt with." [See p. 70E1]

The State Dept. called on Egypt and "all parties concerned" in a statement Mar. 12 to "cooperate with the [UN] & its agencies in efforts to maintain peace" in the Mid-East.

Canal Reopened. The Egyptian Suez Canal Authority Mar. 7 reopened the waterway for daylight use by vessels of up to 500 tons. An announcement said that "all ships [that] pay tolls to Egypt will be allowed transit" through the canal. The first foreign vessels to use the canal since its blockage Nov. 1, 1956 were 5 small Liberian freighters that passed from Port Said to Suez Mar. 8. [See p. 66G3; Vol. XVI, 362F1]

Egyptian Pres. Nasser, in an interview for the Indian weekly "Blitz," said Mar. 9 that British & French vessels would be admitted to the canal on payment of the toll charges to Egypt. He said that no decision had been reached on Israeli use of the canal, but that Egypt's views had been transmitted to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskiöld. Nasser pledged cooperation with the UN to finish clearance of the waterway. He assured users that the canal "will run smoothly & without difficulty from our side." [See p. 63B1]

Egypt granted permission Mar. 10 for UN salvage crews to begin work on the sunken tug "Edgar Bonnet" near Ismailia. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, UN Suez clearance chief, predicted Mar. 11 that the canal would be opened to traffic by large vessels by Apr. 10 [see p. 63C-D1]. U.S. State Secy. Dulles had told a news conference Mar. 5 that Egypt had shown "a tendency to drag its feet" on Suez Canal clearance operations. Dulles said, however, that following Israeli pledges to quit Egyptian territory, there was "good reason to believe that final clearance will now go ahead." [See p. 63E1]

Oil. The Iraq Petroleum Co. resumed Mar. 11 the pumping of oil from Iraq to the Mediterranean through the newly-repaired trans-Syrian pipeline. The Syrian Govt. had granted permission Mar. 6 for repairs to pumping stations & pipelines destroyed by sabotage shortly after the British-French attack on Egypt in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 387G1]. Saudi Arabia lifted Mar. 9 its ban against pumping of oil from Aramco fields to the Bahrein Petroleum Co. refinery on Bahrein I. Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi said Mar. 10 that Jordan would welcome restoration of the Iraq Petroleum Co.'s trans-Jordanian pipeline, cut in 1948, provided its Mediterranean terminus was shifted to Lebanon from Haifa, Israel. [See Vol. XVI, p. 425D3]

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'Doctrine' Enacted. A revised Congressional joint resolution embodying military & economic aid provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East was passed by the Senate Mar. 5, accepted by the House Mar. 7 and signed by the President Mar. 9.

The Senate passed the resolution by 72-19 (43 R. & 30 D. for, 16 D. & Republicans Jenner, Malone & McCarthy opposed). It authorized the President to extend to nations "desiring such assistance" aid in these forms:

- Economic aid for "development of economic strength dedicated to the maintenance of . . . independence."
- "Military assistance programs with any nation or group of nations" in the Mid-East "general area."
- "If the President determines the necessity thereof, the U.S. is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of nations against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism. . . ."

The President was authorized by the measure to use up to $200 million from "any appropriation" of Mutual Security funds for the fiscal year ending June 30 to implement the Eisenhower Doctrine, with the proviso that no military aid funds be used for economic aid. The Senate Mar. 5 incorporated into the final resolution: (1) a proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) that the President "furnish facilities & military assistance" to the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East "with a view to maintaining the truce in that region"; (2) a provision offered by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) & John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) that the President determine, in conformity with the Mutual Security Act, that Eisenhower Doctrine military aid would be used for defensive purposes.

The resolution was made effective until "the President shall determine that the peace & security of the nations in the general area of the Middle East are reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the UN or otherwise," or until the 2 houses of Congress acted to revoke the resolution.

The Senate Mar. 2 rejected by 58-28 (38 R. & 20 D. vs. 23 D. & 5 R.) a substitute resolution offered by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) that would have stated the U.S.' intent to use armed force against Communist aggression in the Mid-East but omitted the $200 million aid authorization for this fiscal year. The Russell resolution was rejected after Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) read to the Senate a letter from Pres. Eisenhower warning that Russell's measure would "gravely impair our ability to help these nations preserve their independence." [See p. 26A2]

(Knowland also read to the Senate Feb. 28 a letter from State Secy. Dulles saying that passage of the Eisenhower Doctrine would not obligate Congress to appropriate funds in the future, and promising that Egypt would be given no Doctrine aid for the Aswan Dam. [See p. 26D3]

The House, which had passed the original Eisenhower Doctrine resolution, accepted the Senate's version Mar. 7 by 350-60. [See p. 26D1]

In signing the resolution Mar. 9, Pres. Eisenhower said it would demonstrate "the will of the American people to preserve peace & freedom in the world" and "increase the Admin.'s capabilities to contribute to reducing the Communist danger in the Middle East & to strengthening the general stability of the area." [See pp. 54G3, 45F3, 1B1]

Soviet Plan Rejected. The U.S., Britain & France delivered notes to the USSR Mar. 11 rejecting Russia's proposal of Feb. 11 that the Big 4 powers formulate a common policy on maintaining peace in the Middle East. The American note said that the major powers should not "arrogate to themselves decisions on matters of vital importance to the nations of the Middle East." It also said that disruptive Soviet actions in the Middle East, such as shipments of arms to Egypt and Syria, indicated that the USSR "neither desires nor expects such cooperation" with the Western Big 3. [See p. 46G1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

SEATO Talks. The SEATO Council of Ministers, after its 3d annual meeting was held Mar. 11-13 in Canberra, Australia, said in a communiqué issued Mar. 13 that, "while the immediate military threat to peace in Southeast Asia has diminished, [certain] forces are still working for the ultimate objective of world domination." It noted that "in Asia the Communist so-called peace front is in reality a front of millions of armed men." The Council pledged the 8-nation alliance (U.S., Britain, France, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand) to "maintain its capacity to deter & repel aggression." [See Vol. XVI, p. 83A1]

The Council also approved: a report of its military advisers said to

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recommend creation of a permanent SEATO Hq. in Bangkok; expansion of SEATO's program to "expose & combat subversion"; a $787,145 budget for the 15 mos. ending June 30, 1958, with the U.S., Britain, France & Australia sharing 2/3 of the total, the 4 smaller states contributing the remainder; appointment of a SEATO secretary general & deputy this year. [See Vol. XVI, p. 411F3]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the SEATO meeting Mar. 11 that American military power & mobility in the area now exceeded the peak reached during World War II. The Earl of Home, British State Secy. for Commonwealth Affairs, said Mar. 11 that Britain would maintain its military commitment in Southeast Asia and equip some units with nuclear weapons, although he did not preclude reductions in British manpower in the area. Australian Defense Min. Sir Philip McBride told a preliminary SEATO advisers' meeting Mar. 8 that SEATO strength had forced Communist tacticians to shift from threats of aggression to more flexible policies of subversion in Asia. [See Vol. XVI, p. 190A3]

Dulles on China. Dulles told the SEATO meeting Mar. 11 that recent events had proved communism to be "a passing & not a permanent phase" for Asia. He said Mar. 12 that the U.S. "adheres steadfastly" to its recognition of the Nationalist Chinese Govt. on Formosa. He held that U.S. recognition or UN membership for Red China "would serve no national purpose" but instead would "encourage influences hostile to us & to our allies." (Commenting on a statement made Feb. 18 by Sen. Theodore F. Green [D., R.I.] that the U.S. "should recognize Red China sooner or later," Dulles told newsmen Feb. 19: it was "premature to say the least" to speak of recognition, but "none of us are talking here in terms of eternity.") [See p. 47E1]

Newsmen. Dulles said at a news conference Mar. 5 that the U.S. was seeking a way to reverse the ban on newsmen's travel to Red China "to satisfy better the demand for news coverage without seeming to drop the barriers down generally." He said that travel to Red China by U.S. reporters "would be bearable by us" but might have "dangerous consequences in other areas." Dulles disclosed that the State Dept. had no plans to take legal action against 3 U.S. newsmen who had defied the ban. [See p. 47F1-C2]

(Pres. Eisenhower told his Mar. 7 press conference that the U.S. had "studied this very earnestly to see how we could secure from China more news without appearing to be accepting Red China on the same cultural basis that we do . . . other nations." "I can't offer at the moment any change in policy.") [See p. 29C1]

Prisoners. Peiping radio reported Mar. 9 that Rev. Paul J. Mackensen Jr., a Lutheran missionary & one of 10 U.S. citizens remaining in Red Chinese jails, had been released from a Shanghai prison at the end of a 5-yr. sentence but wished to remain in China. Mrs. Juanita Byrd Huang, ex-American Baptist missionary, arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai Feb. 28, a month after her Chinese husband had crossed from Communist territory. Samuel David Hawkins, 23, ex-Korean War PW who chose asylum in Red China, crossed into Hong Kong Feb. 27 & arrived in Oklahoma City Mar. 3. Hawkins' return left 13 American ex-PWs in Red China. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 443G3, 406G2]

(U. Alexis Johnson, U.S. Amb. to Czechoslovakia, and Wang Ping-nan, Red Chinese Amb. to Poland, resumed negotiations on release of U.S. prisoners from China Feb. 14 in Geneva. It was their 65th meeting in 19 mos.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 190F3]

Formosa. Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, in a policy statement to the Political Consultative Conf. in Peiping Mar. 5, charged the U.S. with refusal "to negotiate seriously on the question of tension in the Taiwan [Formosa] area" & with "planning to install guided missiles" on Formosa to make it into an American "dependency, like Hawaii." Chou accused the U.S. of instigating a "so-called free China" group "to overthrow the [present] Taiwan authorities." He reiterated Communist intent to "liberate" Formosa peacefully. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 436B3, 259C3]

Lt. Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, Natl. Army political chief & eldest son of Natl. Pres. Chiang Kai-shek, conceded Mar. 8 that recent Peiping radiocasts had appealed for his participation in Natl.-Communist peace talks. He said that all members of the Natl. Govt. had ignored the Red broadcasts and that recurrent Hong Kong rumors of peace feelers were "an old Communist trick" to confuse the world while the Reds planned an armed assault on Formosa. Natl. Chinese Premier O. K. Yui Feb. 16 invited Red Premier Chou to come to Formosa if he "repents his past & comes here to begin life anew." [See Vol. XVI, p. 421B2]

Nixon Trip. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon & Mrs. Nixon arrived Mar. 1 in Rabat, Morocco on the first leg of an 18,000-mi. good-will visit to 8 African states and Italy. Nixon was greeted by Moroccan Premier M'barek Bekkai, then conferred Mar. 1 with Sultan Mohammed V and Forgn. Min. Ahmed Balafrej. Nixon told newsmen Mar. 2 that the Sultan had indicated support for the Eisenhower Doctrine but had expressed a preference for U.S. economic aid over military aid. Nixon agreed Mar. 2 that accords for construction of U.S. air bases in Morocco, negotiated with France in 1951, should be renegotiated with Morocco. He said that planned dismissals of Moslem workers from U.S. base projects would be postponed "pending further study." [See p. 57G1; Vol. XVI, 175C3]

Wide World
NIXON

Nixon arrived Mar. 3 in Accra, Gold Coast to participate in ceremonies marking the proclamation of the new state of Ghana [see p. 71D3]. He met with Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah, who told him Mar. 4 that Ghana "could never be neutral" in the "cold war."

Nixon flew to Monrovia, Liberia and conferred with Pres. William V. S. Tubman Mar. 7. He was made an honorary Paramount Chief of Liberian tribes Mar. 8 and presented the Liberian Navy with 2 Coast Guard cutters Mar. 9. Tubman told American reporters Mar. 9 that Liberia, "a free enterprise nation," recently had rejected Polish offers of an economic mission and probably would reject Soviet invitations for Tubman to visit Moscow [see Vol. XVI, p. 10B3]. In Entebbe, Uganda Mar. 10 for a brief visit with British Gov. Sir Frederick Crawford, Nixon warned that "American prestige is at stake" in Liberia & U.S. aid should be increased. He said that, although "Africa is a major target" for Soviet penetration, communism had "suffered a very great setback" in the region after repression of the Hungarian rebellion.

Nixon landed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Mar. 11 & met with Emperor Haile Selassie. Nixon said Mar. 12 that the emperor had indicated "some disappointment" with the U.S. military assistance program for Ethiopia. (State Dept officials confirmed Mar. 12 in Washington that Nixon had requested Ethiopian permission for construction of a U.S. military communications center & port facilities in Massawa, on the Red Sea [see Vol. XVI, p. 321G3]. Interviewed Feb. 15 by "N.Y. Times" correspondent Homer Bigart, Selassie charged that Egypt had tried to subvert Ethiopian Moslems against the Coptic Christian majority in Ethiopia. He appealed for greater U.S. military aid, warning that Egypt aimed at creation of an Egyptian-dominated "Greater Somalia" in East Africa.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 258E2, 251D1]

Assembly Adjourns. The UN Gen. Assembly voted by 65-0 to adjourn "temporarily" its 12th annual session Mar. 8. The adjournment resolution provided that Assembly Pres. Prince Wan Waithayakon could consult with Hammarskjöld & the Assembly Steering Com. on reconvening the assembly "as necessary" to "consider further" the Hungarian or Middle East questions. [See p. 79A3]

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Ghana's admission to the UN as its 81st member was recommended by the Security Council by 11-0 Mar. 7 and approved by the Gen. Assembly by 77-0 (4 absent) Mar. 8. [See p. 71D3]

. . . **Nuclear** weapons test Mar. 8 in the USSR was reported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Mar. 9. [See p. 20D2]

THE PRESIDENT

Spurns Budget-Paring Job. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 13 that if the Democratic-controlled Congress wanted to make deep cuts in the budget, it was up to Congress, not to him, to decide which Congressionally-authorized programs "they don't want to carry out."

The President expressed this view in answer to a question about the House's 219-178 adoption Mar. 12 of a Democratic resolution "respectfully" asking Mr. Eisenhower "to indicate the places & amounts in his budget where he thinks substantial reductions may be best made." The measure was passed over GOP charges of "buck-passing" by a vote of 209 D. & 10 R.* vs. 175 R. & Democrats Davis (Ga.), Dorn (S.C.) & Hébert (La.). A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate the same day by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.).

Democrats favoring the resolution pointed out that Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey & other Republicans had called the Eisenhower budget too big and had urged Congress to trim it—but had suggested no specific cuts. House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) conceded that the resolution was unprecedented but said: "It is also the first time in history a Cabinet officer has repudiated the President" [see p. 41A1]. Chrmn. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Com. complained that "this budget is their [the Admin.'s] baby, but now they are denying paternity. They recommended this budget as the best they could do—and then they began screaming that it should be cut. . . . We'll cut it if they'll just tell us where they think the cuts should be made. . . . They should know. It's their budget."

Rep. John Taber (N.Y.), ranking GOP member of the Appropriations Com. & a leading advocate of lower Govt. spending & taxes, insisted, as did other Republicans, that budget-cutting was Congress' job. Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) told fellow House members that "under the Constitution . . . the responsibility is yours & mine, so why don't you . . . meet that responsibility? . . ." The Senate Republican Conf. called on Congress Mar. 12 to cut the budget "wherever possible consistent with the security of the national defense & essential functioning of the Govt." Similar action had been taken by the House GOP Policy Com. Mar. 5.

Pres. Eisenhower denied at his Mar. 13 press conference that he had asked Congress to cut the budget. "I said if they could find places in that budget where their judgment disagreed with mine, and they were the final appropriating authority . . . to go ahead & cut and I would do my very best to get along with it," he declared. "I didn't say . . . that I know where these places are" with the exception of the postal deficit, which he had urged Congress to eliminate. The President pointed out that "there can't be a cent spent in this Govt. except for programs approved by Congress & out of money specifically appropriated by them." "Each item" in the budget, he said, was designed to meet "the responsibilities laid on the Executive Dept. by the Congress. . . . If there are to be any great cuts . . . I can see only the cutting out or the elimination or slowing up, at least, of some of these great programs." "Only a small percentage," he declared was "susceptible to savings through just administrative efficiency," but the Admin. was "trying" to make such savings.

The President had announced at his Mar. 7 press conference that he had directed Cabinet members to check on whether some projects "can't be slowed up in order to reduce our spending and take that much pressure off this rising curve" in living costs without sacrificing any programs the U.S. "requires for its own welfare & . . . the good of its people." He warned, however, that "I don't think you can make substantial cuts" in foreign aid "and still support the welfare of the United States & the world." [See p. 72A1]

Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage had told a House Appropriations subcommittee Mar. 1 (testimony made public Mar. 6) that he had asked Govt. departments to submit suggestions for budget-cutting. (Brundage declared in a copyrighted "U.S. News & World Report" interview Mar. 11 that, considering current rates of Govt. spending & economic expansion, there was a "potential" fiscal 1959 budget surplus of $5-6 billion, enough to justify a tax cut.) [See p. 29A-B1]

The Admin. had been under heavy pressure from both Republicans & Democrats in & out of Congress to make drastic cuts in the record peacetime budget. Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Com., the recognized leader of the bipartisan Senate economy bloc, said Mar. 8 that the Admin. had proposed a "luxury budget padded with increased spending all down the line." He had insisted Feb. 10 that it should be cut by "at least $5 billion."

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), in a speech Mar. 11, urged "prudent & responsible men . . . to show some constructive support of efforts . . . to reduce nonessential spending," to pay off some of the national debt "and to lay a foundation for some further tax reduction next year." Knowland had said Feb. 9 that Congress could cut "upwards of $2 billion" from the Eisenhower budget. Knowland's stand was supported by Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com., who proposed Feb. 16 cuts of $750 million in military spending, $950 million in foreign aid, $575 million in public works & additional sums in farm & public assistance outlays to bring the total cut up to $3.3 billion.

Treasury Undersecy. W. Randolph Burgess told the American Bankers Assn.'s annual savings & mortgage conference in New York Mar. 11 that the $71.8 billion fiscal 1958 budget was "too big for the long-term best interests of the country" because "it calls for taking from the people an amount of taxes that hampers economic progress." He pointed out, however, that it represented a smaller share of the expanding national income than had the $64½ billion fiscal 1955 budget.

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce proposed Mar. 9 a series of budget cuts totaling $7½ billion and called on the Admin. & Congress to start immediate work on "reaching the promised $60 billion goal."

Rep. John H. Ray (R., N.Y.) proposed Mar. 3 an amendment to House rules under which appropriations & spending in fiscal 1958 would be limited to $65 billion. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) predicted Mar. 4, however, that cutting the budget by $6.8 billion—or even by $5 billion—"just isn't going to be done." "The Govt. is big & is going to stay big," he declared. "Taxes are high & are going to stay high."

(A 50% cut in U.S. military spending would do no long-range damage to U.S. economy, according to predictions made Mar. 7 at hearings of the Senate Disarmament Subcom. by Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. William McChesney Martin, Harvard economist Dr. Seymour E. Harris & Natl. Planning Assn. economist Gerhard Colm. They held that economic damage could be averted by a well-planned readjustment program in which the Govt. & private industry must cooperate.

Eases British Loan. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Mar. 6 a U.S.-British agreement negotiated by Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey under which an $81,600,000 interest payment from Britain, due since Dec. 1956, could be postponed and Britain allowed to postpone up to 7 annual principal-&-interest installments on its 1945 $3¾ billion loan when economic conditions made necessary. Britain had made its scheduled $46,400,000 payment of principal for 1956 but had put the interest in escrow pending negotiations on its plea for leniency in view of difficulties stemming from the Suez crisis. (Canadian Finance Minister Walter Harris announced Mar. 6 that Canada had received the 1956 $15,500,000 principal payment on its 1946 $1¼ billion loan to Britain and had waived the $22,200,000 interest for the year. He said Canada was prepared to waive principal & interest in the future provided payments to the U.S. were deferred.) [See Vol. V, p. 384M]

More Point 4 Urged. The Intl. Development Advisory Board urged in a report to Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 7 "a substantial increase" in the U.S.' "capital investment & technical assistance

*Republicans voting for the resolution: Adair (Ind.), Bray (Ind.), Brownson (Ind.), Cole (N.Y.), Coudert (N.Y.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Gwinn (N.Y.), Jonas (N.C.), O'Konski (Wis.), Wilson (Ind.).

programs" for underdeveloped countries. It proposed the creation of an Intl. Dvlpt. Fund, operating through the Intl. Cooperation Admin., to put these programs "on a flexible & long-term basis."

The 13-member IDAB, headed by Pres. Eric A. Johnston of the Motion Picture Assn. of America, recommended that the new fund "be established for a period of years" and that initial appropriations permit it "to operate for a minimum of 3 years without requiring additional financing." This was to avoid the annual Congressional budget reviews that "make efficient, long-range planning impossible" and "create an appearance of instability, causing confusion at home & abroad."

The board recommended that the fund "place its major emphasis on loans rather than grants" but conceded that many loans might have to be repaid in local currencies. The fund's administrator, the IDAB suggested, should be allowed great flexibility in setting loan terms and "should not be limited by prior Congressional allocations . . . to any particular countries or areas." It said that "the fund should not meet requirements than can be filled by private investors" or governmental or international bodies although it should "participate" with them in jointly financing specific projects. [See p. 72A1-B3; Vol. XV, 375F-G2]

Politics. President Eisenhower announced Mar. 7 that if ex-GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall "runs for Governor of New York, he's going to have one booster . . . me," even though he (the President) had made it a practice not to participate in state elections. The announcement was made at a party for Hall given in the Senate caucus room by Republicans of both houses. [See p. 23C-D3]

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 11 gave his enthusiastic indorsement to a GOP Executive Com. plan to precede the 1958 Congressional campaign with 6 regional meetings in Apr.-May.

Troubled by Cough. The President underwent X-ray exams at Walter Reed Army Hospital Feb. 21 & Mar. 12 in a search for clues to a cough that had bothered him since he caught cold at his inauguration ceremonies Jan. 21, but the results were negative. He had revealed at his Mar. 7 press conference that the cold had caused "a little temporary difficulty with my hearing." The doctors described the cough as virus-caused tracheitis (windpipe inflammation). The President announced Mar. 13 that he had dropped ideas of going to Arizona or Florida to recuperate and instead would take a 6-day cruise on the guided missile cruiser "Canberra" en route to Bermuda for a scheduled conference with British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan. [See p. 56D1; Vol. XVI, 368C-D3]

CONGRESS

Hoffa Held as Briber. James Riddle (Jimmy) Hoffa, 44, chunky (5 foot 5) vice pres. & reputed "strong man" of the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, was arrested by the FBI in Washington the night of Mar. 13 on charges of violating the federal bribery statute. He was accused of hiring N.Y. attorney John Cye Cheasty to join the staff of the Senate Select Com. on Labor & Management Practices and supply Hoffa with confidential data from committee files about the committee inquiry into alleged Teamsters racketeering. Hoffa was released on $25,000 bond.

The Justice Dept. announced that: "Hoffa is reported to have hired" Cheasty in Detroit Feb. 13, to have paid him $1,000 and to have offered Cheasty a total of $18,000 for reports on the committee's investigations. Hoffa, when arrested, "had in his possession documents from the committee files which he had just received." "Cheasty fully cooperated with the FBI from the inception," and the committee & Justice Dept. had "worked in closest cooperation."

Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate committee lauded Cheasty for helping to trap Hoffa. [See p. 73E2]

Mayor Called Bribe-Taker. 6 witnesses testified before the Senate Select Com. on Labor & Management Practices Mar. 7 on various steps in the alleged payment of a $500 bribe to Portland (Ore.) Mayor Terry Doyle Schrunk, 43. Schrunk was accused of taking it Sept. 11, 1955, when he was sheriff of Multnomah County, to call off a raid on the 8212 Club, an after-hours hang-out.

Testifying Mar. 7, Schrunk charged his accusers with "perjury." He demanded Mar. 8 that he be given a lie-detector test to support his denial of taking the bribe. The committee agreed, and the Secret Service started to administer it Mar. 11. But Secret Svc. Chief U. E. Baughman reported to the committee Mar. 12 that Schrunk had taken only the first of 3 reaction tests and then had refused to continue unless the testers dropped 6 questions about payoffs not involving the alleged $500 bribe. (The remaining 3 questions were about the bribe.) Schrunk told the committee he had withdrawn because the test was a "fishing expedition" and contained "some very tricky questions apparently aimed at trying to make me flunk." (He had admitted Mar. 8 that he had failed a lie-detector test in a grand-jury probe during the 1956 election campaign.)

Details of the alleged bribe, as told in testimony Mar. 7:

- James B. Elkins, Portland rackets chief & the committee's "star witness," said he had had a $1,500 interest in the 8212 Club, which was operated by Clifford D. (Jimmy) Bennett. Thomas E. Maloney & Joseph P. McLaughlin, alleged rackets agents for Teamsters Bro'hood Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster, were dissatisfied with a $312 payoff from the club, Elkins testified, so they got Schrunk to raid the place. Bennett told Elkins (according to Elkins' testimony) that he had paid Schrunk $500 to call off the raid.
- Mrs. Virginia Jenkins, who had been the club's hat-check girl, testified that she had given Bennett an envelope for the money and that Bennett had said he "had taken care of everybody else but forgotten Schrunk."
- John W. Vance, who handled the club's finances, testified that he had seen Bennett put the money in the envelope.
- Laura Stone, Elkins' bookkeeper, testified that she had heard Bennett say, "I gave it to Terry Schrunk."
- Portland policemen Merlin Tiedemann & Lowell E. Amundson testified that they & a 3d officer, Richard Sutter, had seen Bennett stoop behind a telephone pole and that Schrunk then had picked up something there.

Bennett refused Mar. 7 to answer questions. Schrunk attempted Mar. 7 to introduce an affidavit in which Bennett denied giving him money, but Chrmn. McClellan said he could not let a witness "testify by affidavit" after refusing to testify in person. Schrunk Mar. 8 produced an affidavit in which policeman Sutter (who had told a grand jury that Schrunk was the man who took the alleged bribe from behind the pole) said he was "convinced I was mistaken . . . and that party that I saw was definitely not Sheriff Schrunk."

Committee counsel Robert Francis Kennedy gave Schrunk Mar. 8 a list of 17 prostitution and 18 gambling houses that, he said, had operated in Portland since Schrunk became mayor. Kennedy indicated astonishment that Schrunk, after 7 years as sheriff, "don't know of these places." Schrunk expressed doubt of the authenticity of the list but admitted that "strange things happen." He produced Mar. 12 a statement from Portland Chief of Police William Hilbruner denying that the 35 places ran "wide open" but conceding that some might be operating because it was hard to get evidence against them. [See p. 64D3]

Other Probe News. Ex-Portland Mayor Fred L. Peterson charged, in an affidavit read to the Senate select committee Mar. 6, that Teamsters international representative Clyde C. Crosby had told him in Dec. 1955 to oust James Purcell Jr. as chief of police or the Teamsters "will have to find another candidate for mayor." Peterson said Crosby had called this an "official message" from Teamsters Vice Pres. Brewster & the late John J. Sweeney, secy.-treasurer of the Western Conf. of Teamsters. Peterson said Crosby had accused Purcell of improper arrests but that on checking, Peterson had found this untrue and therefore "did not accede." (The union then switched its support to Schrunk, who defeated Peterson for mayor in 1956.) [See p. 64C-D3]

Crosby, testifying Mar. 8 & 13, denied any gambling links. He admitted knowing Thomas Maloney & Joseph McLaughlin, Brewster's alleged racket agents, but he denied being involved in rackets with them. He admitted to a burglary conviction at 15 but said it had been erased from the

books. Crosby conceded Mar. 13, under committee counsel Kennedy's questioning, that he had authorized the use of union funds to pay Maloney's & McLaughlin's bills but said he had done so because Maloney "sold me a bill of goods" about helping the union in the 1954 elections. He denied that Brewster or Sweeney had asked him to deal with Maloney. He admitted that he thought "some [union] records of invoices & canceled check status" for 1954-56 had been destroyed, but he denied responsibility. [See p. 73C3]

"Star witness" Elkins testified Mar. 6 that he had given Maloney & McLaughlin nearly $20,000 in racket payoffs in 8 months. Elkins indicated his belief that Maloney & McLaughlin had held out on Brewster & Multnomah County Dist. Atty. William M. Langley, who allegedly were to share in the payoffs. Elkins said he had learned from tape recordings that Langley had complained about receiving only "piddling" payoffs, apparently had considered Elkins at fault and had said he might get Elkins "out of the way" by indicting him on some charge. [See pp. 74E1-E2, 64E2-C3]

Secret Svc. Chief Baughman reported to the committee Mar. 8 that Portland night club operator Nate Zusman had failed a lie-detector test that Zusman himself had demanded in an effort to back his denial of "Big Helen" Hardy's testimony that he had persuaded her to open a call house. [See p. 74E-F2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Communism. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover declared in a report made public by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Mar. 12 that the U.S. Communist Party's "alleged declaration of independence" from Moscow was a "fraud," part of a design to end the CP's "isolation from the American public." "The failure of the [CP's Feb. 9-12] convention to take a stand on the Soviet rape of Hungary & anti-Semitism in Russia proves the hyprocrisy" of the party's claims, he said. It still "is part & parcel of the worldwide Communist conspiracy," he charged. "It is still responsive to the will of Moscow; still works for the destruction of the American way of life." He pointed out that the CP never "passed any resolution . . . declaring its independence of the Soviet Union, nor did it urge freedom in the satellites."

The CP Mar. 10 made public a new constitution requiring the expulsion of any member guilty of spying, strike-breaking or taking part in the activities of any group seeking to weaken or overthrow "any institution of American democracy through which the majority of the American people can maintain their right to determine their destinies." [See p. 49C1-G2]

Truman Aides Sentenced. Fed. Dist. Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye in St. Louis Mar. 5 imposed 2-yr. jail sentences & fines of $2,500 each on ex-Truman Admin. aides Matthew J. Connelly, 49, & T. Lamar Caudle, 52. They had been convicted in June 1956 of conspiring with Harry I. Schwimmer to "fix" tax evasion charges against St. Louis shoe jobber Irving Sachs. Nordbye allowed them to remain free on $5,000 bonds pending appeal. [See Vol. XVI, p. 222C2]

Labor Statistics. The Labor & Commerce Depts. reported Mar. 12 that employment, up for the first time in 3 months, rose from 62,578,000 in January to 63,190,000 in February. Unemployment dropped from 3,244,000 to 3,121,000 (using a new definition in which some 250,000 persons on temporary layoffs or scheduled to start new jobs in 30 days were counted as unemployed). Average hourly factory earnings reached a $2.05 record in February; the average factory work week was 40.2 hours, average weekly factory pay $82.41 [see p. 66A1]. The Labor Dept. had reported Feb. 6 that the number of women working in 1956 averaged a record 21 million and that total employment averaged 65 million [see Vol. XII, p. 389L]. The Labor Dept. reported Feb. 23 that during fiscal 1956, its investigators had found 4,831 children working illegally in 2,953 industrial firms & 4,285 illegally on 1,910 farms. . . . The Labor Dept. reported Mar. 1 that 225 strikes involving 60,000 workers were started in January. This brought stoppages in effect to 325, workers involved to 80,000 and the number of man-days idleness to 550,000. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442B-C1] . . . U.S. corporations paid out $187.9 billion in wages & salaries and $12.2 billion in fringe benefits in 1956 (both figures being records), according to a "N.Y. Times" estimate (Jan. 2). The figures for 1955: $154.4 billion in pay, $11.082 billion in benefits.

FARM PRICES

(From Agriculture Dept.; 1910-14=100)

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. '56
Prices rcd. by farmers	234	238	227
Crops	233	239	233
Livestock & products	234	237	220
Prices paid by farmers*	297	292	280
Family living items	284	283	272
Parity ratio	80	82	81

*All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wages

FOREIGN

Britain. The Conservative Party retained the Parliamentary memberships for Warwick & Leamington (formerly held by Sir Anthony Eden) and Bristol West in by-elections Mar. 7 although by smaller margins than in 1955. Laborite Niall MacDermott won in previously Conservative North Lewisham (London) Feb. 15. In by-elections Mar. 1, the Labor Party retained the seats for Wednesbury (Staffordshire) and Carmarthen (Wales), with Lady Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the late David Lloyd George, winning in Carmarthen. [See p. 9B1, G2; Vol. XVI, 170D-E1] . . . Chancellor of the Exchequer Peter Thorneycroft announced Feb. 19 that the Govt. would increase its charges for subsidized milk for small children & expectant mothers from 1¾¢ to 4⅔¢ an imperial pint, and raise the price of a school meal from 11⅔¢ to 14¢ in the fiscal year beginning Apr. 1. He disclosed also that the weekly assessment per worker to support the Natl. Health Service would be raised from 10¢ to 19-5/6¢ and the employer's contribution from 1¾¢ to 3½¢ per worker. [See Vol. XVI, p. 105F3] . . . Power Min. Lord Mills announced Mar. 5 that Britain would spend $2,573,200,000 to increase its nuclear power stations from 4 to 20 by 1965. The program was intended to produce 5-6 billion watts of electric power and ease the UK's dependence on coal & Mid-Eastern oil. [See Vol. XVI, p. 234F2]

Cuba. Simultaneous attacks Mar. 13 by youthful rebels on the Presidential Palace in Havana & radio station Reloj in suburban Velado were repulsed by Cuban Army troops & police. Rebels armed with rifles, machineguns & hand grenades who attacked the palace, apparently in an attempt to kill or capture Cuban Pres. Fulgencio Batista, succeeded in gaining entry to the first floor before they were killed. Other groups attacked the nearby Capitol Bldg. & Health Ministry, and sporadic gunfire was heard throughout the city. At least 40 insurgents, American tourist Peter Korinda of Clifton, N.J. & 5 Govt. soldiers were reported killed before a news blackout was invoked. It was not established whether there was any relation between the Havana uprising & the Oriente Province campaign by Fidel Castro's rebel invaders. (Natl. Defense Min. Santiago Verdeja Feb. 27 called "N.Y. Times" correspondent Herbert L. Matthews' interview with Castro a "fantastic fiction" and denied that the interview had taken place [see p. 66G3]. A Cuban Army statement Mar. 2 reported that Castro's forces had been reduced to 50. Constitutional guarantees remained suspended in Cuba after a unanimous vote by a joint session of Congress Mar. 4. Reporter George Prentice & photographer Anthony Falletta of the "Birmingham (Ala.) News," both doing freelance reporting for NBC, were ousted from Cuba March 6 after their arrest Mar. 1 for seeking news about Castro.)

Indonesia. The Celebes Army command & a 51-member council of Army, police & civilian officials seized control of 4 eastern provinces of Indonesia on Celebes, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sundas (Bali and parts of Flores & Timor) in a revolutionary move Mar. 2 against the central Indonesian Govt. The action was led by Lt. Col. N. H. Ventje Sumual, Celebes Army commander and head of the council. South Sumatran Army commander Lt. Col. Barlian also proclaimed Mar. 9 that he had taken control of the administration of that province. Indonesian Borneo's Army commander, Lt. Col. Hasran Basri, announced Mar. 11 that a Revolutionary Council had been established to govern on Borneo. The rebel actions were reported to be

based on opposition to the central Govt.'s handling of foreign exchange earned by exports from Indonesian areas beyond Java. The rebels also opposed a plan advanced Feb. 21 by Pres. Sukarno to abolish western-style democratic rule by political party coalitions. Sukarno proposed that each Indonesian party, including the Communist (4th in the 1955 elections with 6 million votes but now excluded from the Cabt.), be given Cabt. representation in proportion to its voting & Parliamentary strength, and that a national council headed by the President & representing all elements of Indonesian society be set up to advise the Cabt. [See p. 42B3]

The UN Gen. Assembly failed Feb. 28 to adopt a resolution offered by 12 Asian, African & Latin American nations to set up a Good Offices Comm. to work for settlement of the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West New Guinea. The Assembly Political Com. had recommended the measure by 39-25, but the 40-25 favorable vote it received in the Assembly fell short of a required ⅔ majority. [See Vol. XVI, p. 122F1]

Ireland. The Fianna Fail (Party of Destiny) led by ex-Prime Min. Eamon de Valera, 74, won a 78-seat majority in the 147-seat Dail Eireann (Parlt.) in Irish elections Mar. 5. De Valera's party gained 11 seats. Prime Min. John A. Costello's Fine Gael (United Ireland) Party won 40 seats (loss of 8), Labor 12 (loss of 6), Clann na Talmhan (Farmers) 3 (loss of 2), Clann na Poblachta (New Republicans) one (loss of 2, including party leader Sean MacBride), independents 9 (gain of 4). Sinn Fein radicals won election of 4 candidates, 2 of whom were imprisoned in the Irish Republic & 2 in Northern Ireland for Irish Republican Army activities. De Valera campaigned for return of the Fianna Fail opposition to power on the contention that a one-party Govt. would be more effective than Costello's coalition regime in dealing with Irish economic problems attributed to a high rate of emigration, unemployment, underdevelopment of industry & lagging agricultural production. [See p. 42C3]

Soviet Union. Official reports said that 99% of eligible voters went to the polls and indorsed Communist-slate candidates by 98.9-99.9% in elections of regional, city & rural soviets Mar. 3 in the Russian, Ukrainian, White (Byelo) Russian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Turkmen & Uzbek republics. Similar results were reported in elections Mar. 10 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan & Latvia. [See Vol. XIII, p. 62A] . . . CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a speech in Krasnodar Mar. 8, warned farmers against "complacency" over last year's bumper grain crops and said that increased livestock production was the USSR's "most urgent task . . . in agriculture." [See pp. 54C3, 50G2] . . . M. B. Barsukov, Soviet central police board chairman, disclosed Feb. 27 in the magazine "Soviet State & Law" that control of civil police would be shared in the future by the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry & local governments to combat crime more effectively. [See p. 50C3] . . . A Govt. decree passed by the Supreme Soviet Feb. 11 called for labor disputes commissions, consisting of equal worker & management representation, to replace union rates-&-disputes committees in all working organizations. Workers were given the right to appeal commission decisions against them to their local unions. The Soviet labor newspaper "Trud" said Feb. 14 that machinery for handling worker grievances had been overhauled because union officials had been inclined to side with management, to the disadvantage of workers with just complaints, in order to meet production quotas. [See Vol. XVI, p. 170A-C2] . . . Pavel A. Satyukov's appointment as Moscow "Pravda" ed. to succeed Dmitri T. Shepilov was disclosed officially Feb. 16. [See p. 54G2; Vol. XVI, 181B1] . . . The London "Times" reported Feb. 27 an estimate by Saml. Montagu & Co. that Russia had sold 4.3 million oz. of gold in 1956, a post-World War II high. [See Vol. XVI, p. 145C3]

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Burmese Parlt. unanimously elected ex-Transport Min. U Win Maung as President of Burma Mar. 11. Ex-Premier U Nu, 49, resumed the Premiership Feb. 24. Outgoing Premier U Ba Swe became a Deputy Premier. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 436C2, 186B1] . . . Swiss women voted for the first time Mar. 2 in Unterbach, Lugano, Sierre & Martiny-Bourg as the country held a referendum on a proposal to make women liable to draft for civil defense training, which was defeated. The women's votes were forwarded to cantonal authorities to test the Swiss unwritten law that only men may vote. Also defeated in a referendum Mar. 2: a proposal for Govt.-subsidized TV. [See Vol. XVI, p. 43D2] . . . **Thailand** was placed under a state of emergency Mar. 2 by Premier Pibul Songgram, who charged that persons plotting to overthrow the Govt. were trying to take advantage of Opposition protest demonstrations against his Seri Mananghasila Party's victory in 7 of 9 Bangkok districts where Natl. Assembly delegates were elected Feb. 26. [See Vol. XVI, p. 199A2]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII observed the 18th anniversary of his coronation Mar. 12. [See p. 76A3] . . . **Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ** announced Mar. 10 in New York that it would establish a shortwave radio station to broadcast religious, educational, news & general entertainment programs to the Middle East. [See Vol. XVI, p. 423D1] . . . **U.S. Chamber of Commerce's** contention in a report Feb. 1 that Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom falsely had estimated a 159,000-classroom shortage in U.S. schools was challenged by Folsom Mar. 11. He denied in a letter to USCC Pres. John S. Coleman that the Fed. Govt. sought to control public schools through federal school-building aid. Dr. John R. Miles, USCC Eductn. Dept. head, said HEW Dept. reports showed that the classroom shortage had been reduced by 50% in 3 yrs. and "should be under control" by 1960 at the present rate of building without the federal aid proposed by the Eisenhower Admin. (Folsom's criticism of the USCC was indorsed by Exec. Secy. William G. Carr of the Natl. Eductn. Assn. Mar. 11. The USCC's position was indorsed by the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. Mar. 12.) [See pp. 67G1, 41C1, G2, 28A3] . . . **Augusta, Me.** Catholic parents postponed Mar. 10 a threatened mass transfer of children from parochial to public schools in retaliation for the city's refusal to provide school-bus service to parochial school pupils. Mayor H. Lloyd Carey promised that the state supreme court would be asked to rule on the issue. . . . **Mass. Higher Education Assist-**

NEW BOOKS

The Age of Roosevelt: The Crisis of the Old Order. By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Intellectual & political climate of pre-FDR days with pre-inauguration biog. of FDR. BOMC Mar. choice. Mar. 4 (Houghton, Mifflin, 577 pp., $6)†

Background with Chorus: A Footnote to Change in English Literary Fashion between 1901 & 1917. By Frank Swinnerton. English novelist & critic surveys literary personalities & influences during Edwardian times. Mar. 8. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.75)†

The Bridge at Andau. By James A. Michener. Account of failure of Hungarian revolt, which author blames on U.S. irresponsibility. Mar. 1. (Random, 270 pp., $3.50)†

Challenge to Venus. By Charles Morgan. Young Englishman en route to Colonial outpost falls in love with beautiful Italian noblewoman. Mar. 12. (Macmillan, 306 pp., $3.50)*

Conversations With Casals. By J. Ma. Corredor. Trans. from French by Andre Mangeot. Cellist Pablo Casals' opinions on music & musicians, judgments on political morality. Feb. 27. (Dutton, 240 pp., $5)†

A Distant Drum. By Charles Bracelen Flood. Harvard-bred young writer endures with courage hardships of Army life & first love Feb. 27. (Houghton Mifflin, 500 pp., $4.50)*

The Eye of Love. By Margery Sharp. Middleaged fur merchant is forced to choose between wealthy marriage & happy love affair. Feb. 25. (Little, Brown, 279 pp., $3.95)*

Ghana. By Kwame Nkrumah. Prime Min. of new African state tells of his village background, British & U.S. education, efforts to achieve country's freedom. Mar. 6. (Nelson, 302 pp., $5)†

God Is Late. By Christine Arnothy. Hungarian orchestra leader joins CP with little hope that his friendliness with Nazis will not be discovered. Feb. 25. (Dutton, 191 pp., $3.50)*

The Innocent. By Madison Jones. Wandering newspaperman returns to Tennessee country home, becomes involved in local animosities. Feb. 21. (Harcourt, Brace, 370 pp., $4.75)*

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: The Shaping Years, 1841-1870. By Mark De Wolfe Howe. Supreme Court Justice's early life, including service in Civil War. Mar. 8. (Harvard, 330 pp., $5)†

Pnin. By Vladimir Nabakov. Adventures of charming Russian emigré teaching at midwestern college, some parts first published in "The New Yorker." Mar. 7. (Doubleday, 191 pp., $3.50)*

The Scapegoat. By Daphne du Maurier. Englishman is forced by physical likness & circumstance to take on many-faceted life of French nobleman. Lit. Guild March choice. Feb. 20. (Doubleday, 348 pp., $3.95)*

Thin Ice. By Sir Compton MacKenzie. Brilliant British politican's career is hampered by homosexuality. Feb. 28. (Putnam, 224 pp., $3.50)*

A Watcher on the Rhine. By Brian Connell. Author finds West Germany's return to Naziism held back only by Western-sponsored prosperity. Mar. 6. (Morrow, 320 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

ance Corp., a private non-profit agency authorized by a state legislature act to insure 80% of the amount of low-interest bank loans to college students, began operations Mar. 4. It was financed by donations & pledges from business concerns.

OBITUARIES

Rear Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd, 68, polar explorer & aviator; Mar. 11 in Boston of heart ailment.

Byrd commanded current U.S. Antarctic program [see p. 33D3]. He was first man to fly over both poles (the North May 9, 1926, the South Nov. 29, 1929) and made 3d nonstop transatlantic flight (with Bert Acosta, Bernt Balchen & Geo. O. Noville from New York to Ver-sur-Mer, France June 27-28, 1927, 5 weeks after Lindbergh's & 3 weeks after Chamberlain & Levine's). He made later Antarctic expeditions in 1933-35, 1939-40, 1946-47 & 1955-56. He invented bubble sextant, sun compass & drift indicator, flight navigation devices.

Birger Dahlerus, 65, Swedish industrialist who attempted to prevent World War II through personal negotiations with Germany & Britain; Mar. 8 in Stockholm.

Josef Hofmann, 81, Polish-born concert pianist-composer who made debut at age 6; Feb. 16 in Los Angeles.

Josephine Hull, 71, character actress who appeared on N. Y. stage in "Arsenic & Old Lace," "Harvey," "The Solid Gold Cadillac," won 1951 supporting role Academy Award for film version of "Harvey"; Mar. 12 in New York of stroke. [See Vol. XIII, p. 379G1]

William Johnson, 41, singer who appeared in B'way musicals "Something for the Boys," "Pipe Dream"; Mar. 6 in Flemington, N. J. of heart attack. [See Vol. XV, p. 403G2]

Bal Gangadhar Kher, 69, Indian High Comm. to London 1952-54, disciple of Gandhi in campaign for Indian independence; Mar. 8 in Poona of heart attack.

(Percy) Wyndham Lewis, 72, British futurist painter, critic, author ("Tarr," "The Human Age," "The Wild Body"; Mar. 7 in London.

Samuel Ornitz, 66, one of "Hollywood 10" screenwriters jailed in 1950 for refusing to tell House Com. on Un-Amer. Activities whether they had been CP members, author ("Haunch, Paunch & Jowl," "Bride of the Sabbath"); Mar. 11 in Los Angeles of cancer. [See Vol. XI, p. 117K]

Henry L. (Babe) Risko (Pylkowsky), 46, world middleweight boxing champ 1935; Mar. 7, Syracuse, N. Y.

Howard Swiggett, 64, novelist & historian ("The Power & The Prize," "Forgotten Leaders of the Revolution," "The Rebel Raider"); Mar. 7 in Mineola, N. Y. of heart ailment.

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, 79, Princeton U. prof. emeritus of astronomy, researcher in astrophysics & sun composition who developed theory of eclipsing binary stars, ex-pres. Amer. Philosophical Soc., Amer. Astronomical Soc., Amer. Assn. for Advancement of Science; Feb. 18 in Princeton, N.J.

Carveth Wells, 70, British-born explorer (Arctic, Africa, Asia, Mexico, South America, Palestine), author & lecturer; Feb. 16 in Los Angeles.

Sergei Yakovlevich Zhuk, 65, Soviet engineer, designer of White Sea-Baltic, Moscow-Volga & Volga-Don canals and Stalingrad dam, all built by forced labor; death Mar. 2 in Moscow reported Mar. 9.

SPORTS

Winners

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

10 best teams as chosen in AP's poll of sportwriters & sportcasters announced Mar. 11: 1—North Carolina; 2—Kansas; 3—Kentucky; 4—So. Methodist; 5—Seattle; 6—Louisville; 7—West Virginia; 8—Vanderbilt; 9—Okla. City; 10—St. Louis. The UP board of coaches, in ratings announced Mar. 11, differed with the AP poll as follows: 6—California; 7—Michigan St.; 8—Louisville; tie for 9 & 10—St. Louis, UCLA.

Conference champions Mar. 9: **Eastern (Ivy) League**—Yale; **Atlantic**—North Carolina; **Southern**—West Virginia; **Southeastern**—Kentucky; **Western (Big 10)**—Michigan St; **Missouri Valley**—St. Louis; **Big 7**—Kansas; **Southwestern**—So. Methodist; **Skyline**—Brigham Young; **Rocky Mt.**—Idaho State; **Pacific Coast**—California. [See Vol. XVI, p. 439E3]

Golf: Art Wall Jr., 33, of Pocono Manor, Pa. won the $15,000 Pensacola (Fla.) open Mar. 10, for $2,000. Barbara Romack of Sacramento, Calif. won the Fla. East Coast women's amateur tourney in St. Augustine Mar. 9. [See p. 75C3] . . . **Horse racing:** Llangolen Farm's Corn Husker, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $115,500 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Mar. 9, for $69,400. Clifford Lussky's Federal Hill, Willie Carstens up, won the $48,100 Louisiana Derby at Fair Grounds (New Orleans) Mar. 9, for $33,275.

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Intl. Boxing Club was ruled a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by Fed. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan in New York Mar. 8. He upheld the Govt. in a civil action charging that the IBC had conspired to gain a monopoly on world championship boxing bouts & broadcasting during 1949-53. The Govt. & defendants were given 30 days to submit proposals for dissolving the monopoly. Co-defendants: the IBCs of N. Y. & Ill. & their respective presidents, Jas. D. Norris & Arthur M. Wirtz, and Madison Sq. Garden Corp. (N.Y.). [See p. 68G; Vol. XVI, 16D2] . . .

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 28 Russian soldiers were reported known drowned & 8 missing Mar. 6 when an overloaded ferry capsized in the Elbe R., East Germany. . . . 14 persons were killed & 15 others seriously injured when a bus plunged into a ravine Mar. 10 near Fusagasuga, Colombia. . . . 10 civilian crewmen, including Capt. Wm. Allen, of the U.S. Navy tanker "Mission San Francisco" died Mar. 7 when it collided with the Liberian freighter "Elna II" in the Delaware R. near New Castle, Del. The collision started explosions & fires on the tanker.

Crime. Mexican tourist agent Luis Fenton, 33, & Daniel Rios Osuna, 35, an unemployed waiter, confessed to police in Acapulco Mar. 10 that they had beaten to death N.Y. atty. Joseph A. Michael, 70, & his companion, Mrs. Edith Hallock, 63, of Brooklyn. Fenton said they had robbed their victims of $80,000 in jewelry & cash during a boat ride in Acapulco harbor Feb. 20, then thrown the weighted bodies overboard. (Mexican Navy Lt. Apolonio Castillo, 32, an Olympic swimmer, died Mar. 11 after he was injured diving Mar. 10 in an attempt to recover the victims' bodies.) . . . Ex-Marine Edgar Smith, 23, was indicted Mar. 8 in Hackensack, N.J. on a charge of murder of Victoria Zielinski, 15, of Ramsey, N.J. Police said Smith had admitted picking the girl up in his car and beating her on the head with a rock when she repelled his advances. . . . Gerardo Anastasio, 44, ILA bus. agent serving a 1-yr. sentence for perjury, was released Mar. 1 in N.Y. because he had throat cancer. [See p. 16A3]

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Charles Van Doren, 31, Columbia U. English instructor & son of author-critic Mark Van Doren, ended a 14-week appearance on the NBC-TV quiz program "21" when he lost Mar. 11 to Mrs. Vivienne Wax Nearing, 30, an atty. for Warner Bros. in New York. Van Doren ended his appearances with winnings of $129,000, largest single sum ever won on a quiz show. . . . **Robert Strom,** 10, of New York won the top prize Mar. 10 on CBS-TV's "The $64,000 Question," by answering questions on science. Revlon, Inc., sponsors of "The $64,000 Question," disclosed Mar. 12 that it would raise the maximum offer on the program to $256,000 by making it possible for a winner of the initial $64,000 to try for 3 more jackpots of the same amount. Contestants were to be allowed to divide their extra-jackpot winnings over a 3-yr. period to keep taxes down. [See p. 52D3] . . . **Dilowa Hutukhtu,** 73, said Mar. 10 in Baltimore that Chang Chia, a "living Buddha" who died in Formosa Mar. 4 [see p. 75C2], was only one of numerous "living Buddhas." Dilowa, a native Mongolian and the only "living Buddha" in the U.S., ministered to the spiritual needs of 700 Kalmuk Mongols in the U.S. . . . **Speed record** for a trans-U.S. passenger flight was set Mar. 11 when a Boeing 707 4-engine jet transport, carrying 42 passengers & a crew of 10, flew 2,330 mi. from Seattle to Baltimore in 3 hr. 48 min. [See p. 16C3] . . . **Joseph M. Meany Jr.,** 17, of Waltham, Mass. received the Boys Club of Amer. Jr. Citizenship award for 1957 Mar. 10 in New York. He was also given the assignment as ship's boy on the "Mayflower" replica scheduled to sail from Plymouth, Eng. to Plymouth, Mass. in April. [See Vol. XVI, p. 328E3] . . . **Dr. Joza Brilej,** Yugoslav UN representative, was absolved of criminal negligence Mar. 12 in the fatal injury Feb. 8 in New York of Mrs. Ruth La Bartunek, who was accidentally struck by his car after it collided with another.

Married: Actor Henry Fonda, 51, to Italian Contessa Afdera Franchetti, 24; Mar. 9 in New York (his 4th). [See Vol. XVI, p. 156G3]